

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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Throughout the country, Turkish fleets plundered the coasts of Italy and carried off captives to their galleys. From 1644 to 1669 the Turks had waged war against the Venetians for the possession of Crete, which they finally wrested from them in 1669. In 1661 a new war began between the Emperor and the Sultan, in which, though Montecuculi won the battle of St. Gotthard in 1664, the Turks obtained two new conquests, the fortresses of Waradie and Neuhausel in Hungary. In 1672 the Turks invaded Poland, took the fortress of Kamlnlec, and added the Ukraine to their dominions (1676). In 1682 the Turks once more attacked Austria, and next year they besieged Vienna. Macaulay states that * the great Austrian monarchy seemed to be on the point of destruction/ ¹ But Vienna was rescued by Sobieski and the Poles, and the Turks were driven back into Hungary. By 1686, says Macaulay, * the House of Austria had, by a succession of victories, been secured from danger on the side of Turkey/² The zeal of Innocent XI brought about a triple alliance between Austria, Poland, and Venice in 1684, which Russia joined in 1686. For several years one success after another crowned the arms of the allies. In 1686 the Duke of Lorraine captured Buda from the Turks ; in 1687 he defeated them in a great battle at Mohacz. In

1688 Bel-
 grade fell into the hands of the Austrians.
 Meanwhile the
 Venetians conquered the Morea and
 Dalinatia.
 Louis XIV's attack on Germany in 1688
 saved the
 Turks. The Emperor had to recall half his
 troops to face
 this new enemy, and in 1690 the Turks retook
 Belgrade and
 re-entered Hungary. But the Margrave of
 Baden in 1691
 defeated the Turks at Salankamen-and drove
 them once
 more out of Hungary. It was certainly
 possible for the
 * II, 841 (vii). ²II, §42,